The Great Field Day of the Session in the State Assembly.

The Young Giants of the Demoeracy Dwindle into Dwarfs.

Defeat of the New Charter and the Police and Supervivisors Bills.

Tammany Triumphant-Her Warriors' Brows Decked with Victorious Wreaths.

Exciting Scenes, fucidents, Debates, Recriminations and Wrangles.

"The Angel of Destruction Has Swept Over the House of Israel."

At length the Rubicon is crossed. New York city to-day placed uself before the sembly as an applicant for the restoration of the chartered rights of which it has for so many years

been rebbed, and the democratic Legislature of 1879 has crushed it most effectually. THE SCENE IN THE HOUSE to-day was one not easily to be forgotten, as may be

indeed from the detailed report of the proceedings given below. Of course, the political leaders and followers from the metropolis were present in large numbers, and the most intense interest was evinced. The three buls, Police, Supervisors' and Charter, after passing safely through the Committee of the Whole. were seemingly sate for adoption when Mr. Dennis

managed to have the Police bill recommitted to the Committee on Cities, with power to strike out the enacting clause. The same tactics were pursued with regard to the Supervisors' bill and the Charter, in manœuvring which Messrs. Alvord and Huested

and pushed back again into the overwhelming waves the struggling democracy of New York city, which was imploringly holding out its arms, pleading for the support of the country members of the democratic family. The result of the votes, of

THE REPUBLICANS JURILANT.

and they accepted with good grace this absolute surrender of the democracy while the latter was almost at the zentth of lasting power. During the debate and actions on the measures before the House the galleries, lobbles and ante-rooms were crowded by nich and women from all parts of the

THE FINAL OVERTHROW OF THE DEMOCRATS on each measure was announced a cold, clammy sweat stood plainly on the brows of very many who were present. A "damper" has been cast on the affairs here and the excitement will not soon die out. It is publicly charged that THE PRICE OF VOTES

so defeat the bill varied from \$7,000 to \$10,000 each; but, of course, such charges are but natural under the circomstances, waether founded on fact or not. The result of to-day's legislation will he to make matters here for some time to come very warm, as the defeaters of these pet measures of the young democracy, for the success of which they depended on the support of the "lovers of reform," can expect no ald from those to whom they have broken their pledges. Mr. Burns, of New York, acted through out, it is believed, manfully and conscientiously for his firm and life-long friends, M. T. Brennan and Supervisor Roche, and the subtlety he displayed tosay is, beyond doubt, to be recorded with credit. Owen Murphy worked actively against the bill in revenge for past injuries. At half-past ten o'clock THE LISTS WERE OPENED,

the heralds without sound of trumpet announced that all was ready for the tournament. The gallant knights entered the lists in full panopoly prepared now Brevet Brigadier General-Murphy took two military strides from the door to his chair, which is close by, his jocund face not showing a single. St. Patrick's day wrinkle, his glossy nair more elaborately dressed than ever. The other Murphy, Owen took his seat in the same section at the same time, looking daggers, but using none, in the direction of the Speaker's chair. His lance was sharpened for any windmill that might come in the way. Denny Burns, who, though small on his teet, "sits high," litted his Snakspearian head above his desk and result proved. It was to kill the Police bill on the very eye of its passage; and in this he succeeded with the assistance of twenty democratic votes and all the republicans. Bergen entered with his usual jaunty, swinging gait, HIS CERULEAN NECKTIP

floating towards each shoulder. Fields, whose locks wore not their accustomed Hyperion "kink," being smoothed out and looking a little grayish, waddled to his chair and dropped into it with a heavy sigh. as though he knew what was coming and had made up his mind to be a non-combatant. Plunkitt and Mitchell presented themselves in the arena, as if they had both come out of the same bonnet box and fresh from the hands of the same Albanian Figuro. so trim they looked and natty. Jim Irving, with hands in pockets, landed his portly figure in his chair, corrugated his forehead and glanced flerce deflance around. It was noticeable that he discarded his bright claret coat for a black one, as if he knew by intuition that the democratic bills were about to come to grief. Campbell and Blair, swinging their rival complimentary chains, and Owen Cavanaugh took their places, looking neither demonstrative nor

COUNTRY DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS,
Things were so nicely fixed for many of them that they seemed careless of how matters went in debate, because they were "forearmed" for the result. THE REPUBLICANS.

They were like so many matadors, said to have each a blood-red handkerchief in his pocket, ready to shake in the face of any democratic buil who might require gooding. Some people said that they were to be used on Tom Fields, but siy ones insingated that no red handkerchief was needed in that quarter. This proved a mistake, however, for the miver-voiced orator of the democratic delegation never opened his mouth, except to vote.

THE SPEAKER;

glided along on the same unrutled stream of face and manner from which he rarely departs, whether sunshine brightens or tempest distures its surface.

If he felt keenly the disaster to his party which he took the floor manfully to avert he did not show it in look or action after his eloquent words passed forth. THE CHESTERPIELDIAN KIERNAN,

the champion of the Police Commission and Supervisors bills, did not behold his idols overthrown without emotion. He fought even around the broken altars like a zealot and a hero, and when the Ponce bill, the Supervisors blil and the remnant of the charter went to destruction one after the other by votes of twenty-two democratic members he exciatined bitterly,
"The Angel of Destruction has swept over the

houses of Israel since last night !" A Scriptural allusion which seemed to be under-

stood to refer to the results of

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS
which sat up all last night, whose labors gave rise to a variety of stories that might find an interesting place in your financial column. On Friday morning a little gathering of republicans was held, comprised of J. H. White, Husted, Alvord, Littlejohn, Seikreg and two or three others. The machinery to deleat

WAR OF THE FACTIONS the New York Mils was then set in motion. It is said that several democratic members in conversation with members of the caucus had declared their purpose to vote against these oils, because they did not come as a general charter for the city, but as a number of bills concocted they knew not where or in what mysterious interest. Nelson, of Reckland, declared venemently that he was not going to vote for the removal of Judge Bosworth and Matthew T. Brennan from the Police Commission to make way for Pete Mitchell and Mike Murphy. These are the reasons given for their actions by the members of

THE BLACK LIST,
whose names are as follows on the record against the bill changing the Police Commission and giving the appointment to the Mayor and Aldermen:-Burns and Owen, Murphy, of New York; Barnes, of Columbia; Davis, of Stenben; Droit. Haver. Mosely and Jones, of Brookivn; Hasbrouck and Krack, of Cister; Horton, of Putnam; Sweet, of Schoharle; Sturges, of Columbia; Snow, of Otsego; Payne, of Niagara: Nelson of Rockland: Mooney of Westchester; Lanahan and Tighe, of Albany; Jerred, of Oneida; Baldwin, of Queens, and Van Steinburgh, of

A WAIL FOR THE PARTY was the voice which Jacobs raised when the final result was arrived at. It was like the voice of Rachel crying for her children at that precise period when she "would not be comforted." Jacobs was never so caraest. All his young political enthusiasm eloquence that the power which the democratic party had been waiting for seventeen years to obtain had been surrendered that day into the hands of the enemy whom they just vanquished, at which the repulsicans

the republicans

SHILED ALL ROUND.

Jim Husted jersed out of the house as gay as a humming bird; Alverd's 014 Pan countenance wreathed itself into a coruscation of light, while Winte rubbed his hands declaring that the democrats was over against the bills had done an act entitling them to immortal renown. ntitling them to immortal renown.

THE SENATORS,
Tweed, Genet, Norton, treamer and Bradley, were
on the floor during the debate. With what variety
of feeling they watched its results I am not prepared
to say

on the floor during the debate. With what variety of feeding they watched its results I am now prepared to say.

CHARTER, FOLICE AND SUPERVISORS BILLS are all gone to the oottom of the sea. There was a mightly stiffing up of waters and a good deal of mud thrown to the sairace; also a very bad odor.

THE RUSINESS IN THE SENATE
Was virtually suspended during the excitement in the Lower House, and a majority of the Senators repaired to fae Assembly Chamber to water the process of affairs. The names of Bernard Kenny, John Brice, T. H. Feffis, J. W. Blown, J. Suydam, C. McConino, Colonel Simmonds and William Pennoyer were sent in by the Governor for the positions of harbor Masters; A. L. Brewer and flart as Wardens, and J. S. Jones as Captain of the Port.

SPECIAL ORDER—THE SKIRMISH.

Amid not a little excitement the House went into Committee of the Whole on the three bins entitled "In relation to the government of the county of New York," "to reorganize the boilee depar ment of the city and county of New York," and "in relation to the local government of the city of New York and the maintenance thereof."

THE POLICE BILL

Was first considered.

Mr. KIERNAN, (dem.) of New York, moved to substitute for Assembly bill No. 505, the Senate bill No. 301, as it was precisely the same in character and stobstance.

Mr. ALVORD, (rep.) of Onondaga, rose to a point

301, as it was precisely the same in substance.

Mr. ALVORD, (rep.) of Onondaga, rose to a point of order, contending that the bill mentioned could not be substituted.

It was finally resolved that the first section of the Assembly bill should follow the second and turid sections of the Semate bill No. 301.

Mr. Whyte, (rep.) of New York, thought that the Assembly bill was not entirely the same as the Semate bill.

Assembly bill was not entirely the same as the Senate tell.

Mr. KIERNAN—The only object I had in substitu-

Senate will.

Mr. Kiernan—The only object I had in substituting the Senate bill was to accurace legislation.

The Clerk having read the first three sections of the bills the Chairman asked whether there were any amendments to be made.

Mr. Kiernan moved that the committee rise to report and recommend its passage. He desired to say by way of explanation that he was not prepared to make any motion until the bill had been read through. He believed that now discussion was out of cryse.

Mr. White asked the quetion whether it was intended there should be discussion upon this bill, and whether it would be proper to move immediately after it had been read. He was informed that discussion would be permitted, and now it seemed he had been mistaken in that respect by the motion which had just been made.

Mr. Hitchman, (dem.) New York—The statement made by Mr. White is entirely correct. Nor is there any disposition whatever to cut off debate.

Mr. White—The question before the House as announced was as to the amendment of the title, and it am in order I propose to make an amendment by striking out the title.

Mr. Mitchell, (dem.) New York, rose to a point of order. The title was announced by the Chair, and, therefore, amendments were out of order.

The GAUNTLET CAST UPON THE FIELD.

Mr. Kiernan said it was far from his intention to cut off debate on this question. He was informed that the discussion of the meries of the oil now be-

Mt. Kiernan said it was far from his intention to cut off debate on this question. He was informed that the discussion of the merits of the oil now before the House was perfectly in order, and if the gentleman from New York (Mr. White) desired to be heard on the general provisions of the bill he had now an opportunity to enlighten the House so far as his ability would permit him.

THE DEBATE—THE TOSIN SOUNDED.

Mr. WHITE said he did not intend to go into any minute discussion in regard to the merits of the bill; nevertheless, being the only member from New York representing the minority, he thought it best and proper under the circumstances to inform the members of the history of the police system of the city and county of New York, and to present some

and proper under the circumstances to inform the members of the history of the police system of the neithers of the nistory of the police system of the city and county of New York, and to present some facts in regard to it, leaving the question to she inembers to vote on the bill as they deemed fit. He would premise by saying that as general principle he was now and always had been in favor of leaving local matters to the local governments. He should always be in favor of that provided the local governments exercised the powers conferred upon them properly, and faithfully performed the duties imposed upon them. Whenever any municipal government neglected or failed many respect then it was the right, nay, it was the duty of the Legislature to interfere and see that the existing evils were abated and reformed.

THE POLICE SYSTEM

as it now existed grew out of that difficulty, and that alone, and a proper police department was wanted in New York. The present system was established in the year 1857, and in 1850 it was reconstructed, having commenced its existence in 1857. Under that bill the Commissioners were appointed by the Governors and were confirmed to the the form of the Regents of the Universities. Under the old system, and at the time old system was advocated, the police confirmation was substantially invested in the Mayor. It was through him that all the appointments on the police were made. It was true those were sometimes made through the recommendation of the Aldermen, but he was recognized as the head of the police system. In fact it was through him that all appointments were made. It was in 1857 that that system was attacked and spolitated. And why was it that that new system was adopted? Why was it put upon the statue book? He appealed to any man familiar with the old police system to bear witness with him that it was because the system had become corrupt and worthess. As it existed it became a growing evil. The men who officered that system, and many of the attach's of that Police Department—suppos

partment—supposed to be the conservators and guardians of the peace—were taken from the very worst set of cosmopolitan population, some of them being

NOTORIOUS THIEVES.

This was the class of men who composed the Police Department of the city and county of New York at that time, and it was in the power of one man to make or unmake it. It was believed, and with reason, too, that a better system was needed. One that was of common usefulness to all, not partisan. That was the reason of the police division in 1857. He submitted to his coheagues from New York the piain question whether the present system was not far superior to the former system; whether theore was not more security afforded to property and lite and a more efficient body of men now than under the old system. At present the body was not partisan. The Commission was made up of two democrats and two republicans, and ne had never heard that there had been any partisan effort made with regard to appointing men. The only thing the Commissioners cared for and asked was whether the man seeking admission into the police force had merit to entitle him to be a policeman of the county or city of New York. A rigid examination was gone through before he was admitted. The system in New York, now so perfect, gave great satisfaction. It was now proposed to transfer the whole condition of things back to 1857. Now, if he criticised the reading of section four of the act now introduced, it would be perceived that there were in that no limitations of restrictions as to the number of policemen that might be appointed, or as to the expense that might be incurred, or as io what was the protection of policemen now members of the force; no reference as to what disposition should be made of them, whether they were to be retained or discharged and turned out. It set forth that "all persons, except the Superintendent and inspectors of police, who shall at the time of the passage of this act be in the employment of the Police Department of the Metropolitan district and be assig

could be dismissed unless written charges were pre-ferred against him and proved by trial. Under the system sought to be introduced no policeman could be sate in his position unless he became the tool of somebody who had appointed him. Such a

system would destroy the community, and if the bill was passed by this Legislature and went into effect there would be a system as bad as that of 1857. He thought it his duty to occupy the attention of the House for a few moments, in order to simply present for consideration the history of the present police system, and he asked, should that efficient system be now destroyed? When the act was opposed in 1857 by the then Mayor (Wood), although the bill reinstated every policeman in his office and continued him, those policemen were advised not to take the position under the new department.

THREE HUNDRED ARMED POLICEMEN were concentrated to shield the city authority, and it was not until the Seventh regiment surrounded the city Hall that the Mayor flually yielded, and permitted the sheriff to serve the civil process upon nim to test the constitutionality of the law. The conservators were armed to resist the service of the civil process; blood wars shed. The riots of 1863 would not have terminated so easily had it not been for the efficiency of the present system. The present system simply took the department away from politics and placed it upon a firm and independent footing. It was that system that had worked so well that was now sought to be overturned. He could say in such a large cosmopolitan city as New York it was impossible that every policeman should faithfully discharge his duty. He believed he could say, and they all could bear witness, that the discipline of the Police Department and the general conduct of its members were entitled to the praise of every citizen of the State and county of New York. He did not speak of this in any partisan sense, but the present system was New Scotlett To BE OVERTURED.

As if by a wand, and to restore it to all the bad features of the old system. He would say, in conclusion, standing there as the representative of a district of New York, that he had been in receipt of several letters, not only from republicans, but some leading democrats, asking in earnest terms could

Mr. Kiernan rose to reply. He said he came from New York as the representative of the Eleventh district. He desired to advance to the House the reasons why the present system should be showerted and another substituted in its stead in accordance with the wishes and desires of the citizens of New York. The bill before the House relating to the Metropolinan Police system, togsther with the two other bills which had been referred to the Committee on the Whore, were the joint result of a cadcus of Schators and Assemblyimen representing the city and county of New York, with the exception of Mr. White. The oill was acceptable to the great majority of the representatives from that part of the State, and if it were for no other reason it should become a law, in the first place, it was in conformity with the letter and spirit of the constitution of the State, which was ander the constitution of the State, which was an interimpted in the control of the present Metropolitan Police Commission bill. In the next place, it was a reflex of Tark Hopulan Should become a law, in the first place, it was in conformity with the letter and spirit of the constitution of the State, which was another the constitution of the State, which was a reflex of Tark Hopulan Should become a law, in the first place, it was in conformity with the letter and spirit of the constitution of the State, which was reflex of the constitution of the State, which was reflex of the constitution of the State, which was a reflex of the constitution of the State, which was a reflex of the processor of the measure. He did not ask any excensive privilege. The representative for Investment of the presence of the measure. He did not ask any excensive privilege. The representative for Lay asked the House for measure the did not ask the Legislature to Layor them with special engistation. The pasked it from those form did not ask the Legislature to Layor them with secondary legislation. They asked the firm those houses of the secondary legislation was a condary legisla

to abolish an unconstitutional measure and invest the power which had been allotted to the Metro-politan Police Commission in the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. The Mayor was the chief executive head of the city of New York; the Board of Alder-men constituted the immediate representatives of the people, and were elected to districts every two years.

head of the city of New York; the Board of Aldermen constituted the immediate representatives of the people, and were elected to districts every two years.

A BODY WITHOUT A HEAD.

If there be any evil in connection with the city government of New Yorkwhich should be depreciated more than any other it was a system which for want of a fixed accountability to the people, every department of the state seemed to revolve round its own axis without central power to control its action. The Police Department was no exception to the general rule. By the provisions of the bill now introduced it was intended to take and pass that power into the hands of the Mayor and make him the central head, which would direct, control and manage the machinery not only of the Police Department, but of every other department in connection with the city government, and all respectable men of both parties who have spoken and written upon this subject had declared in favor of the principle and the proposition involved in this oill. The Governor of the State when he was Mayor of the city of New York wrote to the Common Council that he considered that the want of a concentration and of responsibility of power was a great evil in the city government. And it was because it was desirable to act up to that great principle, that this bill was now introduced. He asked that in the name of the constitution of this State—in the name of the constitution of this state and the state and the proposition of the passage of the bill. He fancted that their republican friends could not very well put themselve

voted unanimously for the passage of the bill. In the same way the New York delegation now asked for a Return of the compliment.

They asked if their republican friends whom they had sustained to pass measures conducive to the people's good, would now sustain them. New York ought to be allowed the same rights and the same privileges which were now represented and which belonged to every section of the State. The passage of the bill was now asked in the name of 100,000 people, voters, citizens, whom the delegation represented, and it was hoped that the democratic members would remain true to that representation as it had remained faithful in the past.

Mr. Mirchell, (dem.) of New York, next spoke in favor of the bill. He said he had not intended to say a word in reference to the passage of the bills, but under the circumstances he was compelled to call the attention of the House to a few facts in relation to the linefficiency of the Metropolitian Police system. The editor of the police journal referred to by Mr. White, had for the last five years almost in every issue of his paper denounced the present police system, and particularly the Detective Metropolition Police force. He had noticed that in that paper the editor called the attention of the public to the fact that these men were becoming WEALTHY ON \$1,200 A YEAR. That being all the salary they focuved; that they were unitding houses up town, wearing large diamond pins, and all out of \$1,200 a year. He said that they were drinking and associating with the tweets. He could tell the House why those detectives had become suddenly rich. He (Mr. Mitchell) would first call attention to The The Ocean Bank Roberry.

That robbery was committed some months since in New York without a single arrest? Not one. That was one of the great robberles which had taken place in New York without a single arrest having been made. But, perhaps, the fact explained itself how and where those detectives bad become so suddenly rich, and Mr. White would not say much about them after he

tion of the House to the fact that there were horrid murders in New York from time to time. Take that of poor Rogers for instance. He was

of poor Rogers for instance. He was
MURDERED IN COLD BLOOD,
yet no arrests were made, nor did the Superintendent pay any attention to it until the was denounced in the papers. He never called his detectives together until a week afterwards to put them in pursuit of the murderer or to ascertain whether Rogers was murdered. He could cite many instances of the kind, yet the efficiency of the Metropolitan Police was talked about. He contended that it was the most

of the kind, yet the efficiency of the Metropolican Police was talked about, He contended that it was the most interpretent Police force for the same number of men that there was an other face of the globe. He desired to call the attention of the House to another fact. There was a robbery took place in Maryland some months ago and some minest thousand dollars mere solen. There was a reward of sixteen thousand dollars given, and the money was not paid into the fund, but was appropriated by one John Young, and he would call attestion to another fact, which was that the Police Commissioners had had the power of appointing inspectors and canvassers, and it was generally the case that the most unscrupilous fine men were appointed in the several wards by the republican Commissioners. In his district one of the most respectable appointees was Theodore Allen. He merely called attention to the matter that his democratic friends might note it down. Year after year the democratic majorities were increasing. Seventy thousand had already been obtained, and the State could likewise be easily carried. The change set forth in the bill now infroduced was asked in the name of the people, who demanded the right of municipalities to govern themselves. The subject had been carefully considered by the New York delegation, which was unanimously in layor of supporting the present bill.

Mr. Owen MURPHIY, (deth.) of New York, resisted the passage of the bill. He denied the right of any five senators to meet there and get up a bill for them without consulting the New York delegation, and Mr. Kiernan—frise to a question of order, and I desire to state that this bill is not the result of a senatorial caucus. It is the result of a caucus of the New York delegation, of the New York delegation, of the New York delegation, of the Order.

semblymen.

Mr. ALVORD, (rep.) of Onondaga—I rise to a point of order.

Mr. OWEN MURPHY-I have been instructed to come here from the Seventeenth ward, siy constituents want the bill beaten and I come here as as their representative. All I say is —

Mr. Kiernan—I rise to a point of order, Mr. Chairman ——
Mr. O. MURPHY—I will not carry out their wishes,
It is the wish of the majority of the New York

Mr. O. MURPHY—I will not carry out their wishes. It is the wish of the majority of the New York delegation to defeat this bill. There is nobody who wants it; but the Senate tricksters want to get control of the police and over the canvassers and inspectors for the next election. I mention that for the information of the members of the Legislature unacquainted with New York. They want to get control of the police, and no man will be safe to wank the streets. They don't want to have the canvassers under the control of the police in order to secure the next election. I am for the democratic party, but I will not sell my district. I therefore enter my protest against the passage of the bill.

he bill.

Mr. KIEENAN—He has really misnamed the word

Mr. Kiernan—He has really misnamed the word "trickster." Why, sir, he has only to refer to his own record to find a suitable self-appropriation of that name. Two years ago he was elected by the democratic electors of his district, and when he came up to the Legislature his action was characterized by an abandonment of all party pledges.

The Man For Galway.

Mr. G. Murphy.—It is well known that for three years I was elected independently against the rogues and thieves of New York, and was elected against Tammany and Mozart combined. I challenge any man in this House—in this Assembly or outside—to say that my record was not, since 1867, in keeping as a democrat on the floor of this House. Did I nothoppose every corrupt measure? I am now here to stand upon and pursue the same course that I have pursued since 1867.

"The MCRPHES!" DUG UP.

I have pursued since 1897.

"THE MURPHIES" DUC UP.

Mr. KIERNAN—It comes with bad grace from Mr. Murphy to call names, because, as I said, three years ago he was eledied by democratic electors of the Tenti. Aggembly district. He came here and

Droved untrue.

Mr. Mirchell.—Mr. Chairman, I tell yon—
The Chairman—Boes Mr. Kiernan give way?
Mr. Kiernan—Well, I snall wait till tae gentieman

las done.

Mr. Musphy—He's talking about democrats. He has done.

Mr. Mesphy—He's talking about democrats. He was a democrat to run from this chamber when the Onondaga bill was up in order to get away from yoting on democratic measures and principles.

Mr. Kiernan—I desire to say, that, so far as the measures which my friend from New York alludes to was concerned, the only questions of responsibility were questions relating to lean commissioners, which, out of good will, he has avoided, and the abolition of Supervisors of Onondaga county. When I came into the House I believed it to be a democratic measure, and I voted against Onondaga in tayor of the abolition. I beneved the principle therein involved to be democratic. I considered a democratic principle was involved in allowing Onondaga to take care of its own arairs and mand its own business. But, sir, the gentleman from New York has not stated that he has come up here with a democratic endorsement and that his record is opposed to his pointical affiliations. He was asked to enter this caucus and he refused. He gave me his personal assurance that his action would be entirely ruled by the majority of the delegation.

A KEPUELICAN POSER.

cratic endorsement and that his record is opposed to his pointeal affiliations. He was asked to enter this caucus and he refused. He gave me his personal assurance that his action would be entirely ruled by the majority of the delegation.

Mr. Husted, "rep.) of Westchester county—The gentleman from New York has given his reasons for youing against the bill to abolish the act whereby the Commissioners of Onondaga were elected by the people. Why does he advocate that the Police Commissioners should be elected by the Mayor and not let the people elect them?

Mr. Alvord—I do protest against my poor local interests being brought up here.

Mr. Kiernan—I desire to say, in answer to my distinguished friend from Westchester county, that when the people of New York, through their representatives on the floor of this House, ask that the Police Commissioners small be elected by the people of New York, through their representatives on the floor of this House ask, not that the Police Commissioners shall be elected by the people of New York, through their representatives on the floor of this House ask, not that the Police Commissioners shall be elected by the people of New York are represented by their representatives in this House.

Information For the Rural ciceronians, Mr. O. Murrhy—I said it was the duty of the Senators and Assemblymen to meet together and soomt the bill to the people. Gentlemen, the Senators and assemblymen to meet together and soomt the bill to the people. Gentlemen, the Senators and Assemblymen and each House met separately, and they never have tried to act in unity. I state this floor the information of country members, that they may understand the postern of the New York delegation.

Mr. Mitchell—The Senators and a large majority of the members of the Assembly bave agreed to this bill.

Mr. O. Murrhy—I have got no knowledge of it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Kiernan said that the bill was taken up in cancus, composed of the majority of the members of the City of New York. The Senators by themselves and the asse

ONCE MORE TO THE BREACH.
Mr. O. MURPHY—Mr. Chairman. (Laughter.)
The CHAIRMAN—Does the gentleman from New York give way?
Mr. Kiernan—Oh, yes; he seems so persistent in interrupting me.

Mr. O. MURPHY—I say now, that there is a gentle-

MR. O. MURPHY—I say how, that there is agence-man.—
Mr. James Irving (dem.), New York—I came down stairs in the Delevan House and met Mr. Murphy. He told me what had taken place. He seemed to have some personal grievance, the principal one being that they went into a certain room. Mr. Murphy did not tell me whether he would go into the room, but he told me he would be bound by the majority.

majority.

A TRUCE TO PERSONALITIES.

Mr. KIERNAN—Mr. Chairman, I will say in reply that I am not aware of such an occurrence having taken place as that suggested by my friend from the Tenth district. It seems assonishing to me that he would undertake to fecture the members of this House. In 1865, when he stood for the Tenth Assembly district, we gave him every democratic nomination in our power, but on account of the obnoxious course which he pursued he was repudiated by the people.

sembly district, we gave him every democratic nomination in our power, but on account of the obnoxious course which he pursued he was repudiated by the people.

Mr. Jacobs, (dem.) of Brooklyn—I ask that personalities and details of conversation in private rooms, anywhere outside the capital, he not allowed. Mr. Kiernax—I desire in a few words to say to my friends—my democratic friends from the country district—that this fleasure has received the unanimous approval of every representative from the city of New York. They put it forward as the exponent of their views, and they hope that the members from the country districts will remain as faithful to the city of New York and its representatives as the representatives from that city have remained faithful to them in the past.

Mr. Hitchman, (dem.) New York—it seems to me that this debate has taken a curious turn. We have a bill before us of the greatest importance to New York, and these internal cavillings should not be regarded at all in connection with the measure before the House. I want to speak of the merits of the bill and the objects we hope to accomplish by its passage. Keep, then, outside the question of personalities and bickerings on this floor, and let us stand true to the question at issue. I expect notaing from the minority. I have no right to expect much from that party. Others believe it their duty to stand by and sustain that bill. Now, sir, let us look at this question in its broad sense—let us look at this question in its broad sense—let us look at this question in the broad sense—let us look at this question of the Police Department. I declare

It is a Parce, and as to its not being partisan because the Commissioners who have control of it are equally divided between two political barties, I declare it is the broadest possible farce. Sir, I want to show the minority here that we are in the majority and want the commission and other and that man appointed with whom there can be no trade, no cutting up as between the head of the commission by whi

question of representative minorities. I believe a responsible board should be responsible everywhere. I believe that this republican party and you gentlemen of the minority on this question should be put in that way. It is the statesman's way of putting it. This, to my mind, reflects the sentiments of the majority everywhere upon the exercise of authority. If this is wrong, our whole government is wrong. Its theory is absurd. Why, sir, it prevails everywhere. It is recognized throughout the length and breadth of the land. It meets favor in every State of the constitution. For the constitution shows it, directing that sixty-five shall control its action—sixty-five of the House and sevence in the Senate—npon issues which divide public sentiment. New York, strong in her influences and net ideas, has this inatter at heart. Twenty members out of twenty-one i we are the responsible party. The responsibility does not exist with you individually. You share it, let us stand upon this measure and see if it is not right. I do not want to go into special pleadings, we want to be responsible, and ask that the responsibility be placed on our shoulders.

Mr. White, having moved that all after the words "public security" be stricken out, and no objections having been offered, the bill was ordered to a third "public security" be stricken out, and no objections having been offered, the bill was ordered to a third

having been offered, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

THE SUPERVISORS BILL,
providing for their election by Assembly districts, was next taken up, and a motion was made to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. However called attention to the fact that the bill set forth certain matters in relation to New York without making any provision for the counties of Richmond, Kings, Queens and others.

Mr. Jacons said his only object under all this legislation was to secure the redresses so much neesed by the people. He did hope that the representatives from New York would agree, but he found, unfortunately, that some division existed between them. He adverted to the effect such a course, if persisted in, would nave upon the party generally.

Mr. KIERNAN, is reply to Mr. Husted, stated that the bill to which he had referred made ample provision for all the counties. He inquired if the House carried the motion to strike out the enacting clause of the Police bill would it go back to the Senate with instructions.

The Speaker said it would be returned to the Schale.

Mr. KIERNAN—This is the first time in seventeen

Senate with instructions.

The Speaker said it would be returned to the Sciate.

Mr. Kiernan—This is the first time in seventeen years that the city of New York has been before a democratic majority of the State Legislature in the attitude of a city demanding the restoration of its rights. It this bit is not perfect there is a way to change its provisions so that the movers may be enabled to present it. But by striking out the enacting clause the bill will be destroyed in toto.

Mr. Alvord objected to the arguments of Mr. Kiernan while the vote was being taken.

Mr. Kiernan—id onot ask anything extraordinary from this House in this Legislature. We only ask to present our grievances to the members of this House and that those grievances be redressed. If the present bill is not in shape gentlemen know it is not at prosent easy to resettle just now. It can be modified for another term of the House.

Mr. Alvord—I have concented myself with remaining, but the persistence with which the genitions in the moduces this argument, while excusing himself from voling, must be objected to.

Mr. Kiernan—I am giad you take such an interest in the matter. Mr. Chairman, I call for the absent members.

Mr. Brens (dem.) of New York, moved to recommit the Police bill, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause, and on that moved the previous question, which was ordered, by 71 to 35. The question was divided, and the House refused to recommit the bill.

THE ENACTING CLAUSE—THE VOTE AND THE FATAL BLOW.

THE ENACTING CLAUSE-THE VOTE AND THE FATAL BLOW.

The question was then taken on striking out the engeting clause, and it was carried, as follows:—

Yeam-70. Lanahan. O. Murphy. Burns.
Butterfiell.
J. Davis.
J. T. Davis.
Delano. Nnya-42.

Renneti. Emple. daeobs. Rensom.
Bergen. Floris. Machine. Shanahan.
Blair. Floris. Machine. Shanahan.
Blair. Floris. M. C. Murphy. Shanahan.
Floris. M. D. Murp GRIEF AND INDIGNATION.

GRIEV AND INDIGNATION.

Mr. JACOBS, in commenting on the rapid defeat of the measure, said:—I did not desire in the course of this discussion to participate for a single moment; but I do desire now, not in any unkindness, I do desire to say a few words as to the exhibition of the democratic party here to-day. For years, ever since I attained my majority, I have endeavored, in an humble way, to advance the interests of the great party with which I have ever been politically connected, and after long years I find that party in a moment surrendering the advantages which it has gained through ner labor to the common enemy. I deny to no man upon the floor of this House the right to express his conviction, and I would be untrue to my constituents were I not to remind them, as I remind this House, that I noor of this house the right to express his conviction, and I would be untrue to my constituents were I not to remind them, as I remind this House, that I at least have not faltered in what I believed to be my duty. I remember, during the late civil war, the Metropolitan Police as the instruments of tyranny by the national government, and year after year when the democratic party has assembled here to condemn that system and to promote some measure that would benefit the people on the first opportunity. That opportunity came to-day and it has beca scattered to the winds of heaven. Can a party live having committed such an act after pledges of seventeen years' standing. What can we hope from the people when their representatives prove recreant to them in the hour of need? As I look round and see those pleasant republican faces I can feel that their power is returning to them. No party can exist when it is not true to its principles. No party can live that violates its soleum pleages to the people. I know nothing of the bills upon the table, but I do know that while the party stands true in the Senate it has failed bere. I have no unkind word for any single gentleman in the House, but I have sad feelings for a great pary of which I am an numble member. Having been invested with power it willingly hands over its advantages to the eneary. Now, as to the other bills, I would suggest that the minority do their work quickly and skiffally. No votes should be taken, in order to save further disgrace to the democratic party; for the bills should be questroyed as soon as possible.

The New Charter elila.

as soon as possible.

THE NEW CHARTER BILL.

The question was then announced in agreeing to and ordering the new Charter bill in relation to the local government of the city of New York to a third reading.

A motion was made to strike out the enacting

A motion was made to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. Bergen, (dem.) Brooklyn, said he came to the Legislature this winter with the intention, so far as it lay in his power, to represent the wisnes and wants of his constituents. He left that he would be recreant to every piedge if at the present time he had failed to discharge his duties, which were now presented. He had fondly hoped that the time had come when the people of New York would be restored to their long lost privileges and time-honored rights. He rose, surprised to think that in the moment of triumph the democratic party had abandoned the people who had entirested their representatives to watch their interests. He looked upon the bill before the House as one which, if carried, would restore to the people of New York the privileges once enjoyed by them.

Mr. Mitchell, said he did not think that if those democratic members had declared their intentions on the day of election of voting against the abolition of the commission that they would have obtained their scats upon the floor of this House.

An Anil On the Head.

Mr. Nelson, (dem.) of Rockland, alinded to the swaggering insolence of some members, and said that though democrat as he was, he voted to strike out the enactment.

Mr. Show, (dem.) of Oswego, said he had belonged to the democratic party of the Empire State for a period of over thirty-seven years and did all he could to serve its interests. He proposed to serve it now, but he did not propose to engage in special legislation as regarded the State of New York. He was opposed to special legislation, and when they brought in their amendments he would you with them against any aggression, and when they brought in their amendments he would vote to strike out the enacting clause.

The motion to strike out the enacting clause was then put and carried by 67 to 46.

The motion was lost and the battle was over.

Mr. Kiernan then sarcastically moved a resolution to the effect that the democratic majority approved of the Police Commission how exis clause.
Mr. Bergen, (dem.) Brooklyn, said he came to the

sider was lost.

The struggle having thus come to an end, the

## AFFER THE BATTLE.

The Situation in Albany Last Night-Charges and Counter-Charges-Rumors Thick as Blackberries-Who is Responsible for the Defeat

ALBANY, March 22, 1878. If I were to paint a picture of the condition of affairs here to-night I would have to imitate one of the latest landscapes of Tur-

question of representative minorities. I believe ner and give you a confused representation a responsible board should be responsible of what might be of what might be as well as what is. tempers are festering in every room. Charges and counter-charges and suspicions are floating about the debris of to-day's battle field. Rumor has many months and long ears. She hears a great deal and says a great deal more-among others that Senator Tweed is responsible for the three chops of the guillotine which decapitates the city bill in the Assembly. Whispers were passing around that Creamer had something to do with it. But there is no truth in this. THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY INDIGNANT.
The Delayan to-night is like a lunatic asylum.

Groups of excited individuals are gathered here and there discussing the action of the Assembly today. The leaders of the young democracy are more bitter than ever. They claim that Senator Tweed bitter than ever. They claim that Senator Tweed had a prominent part in the manœuvring of the vote on the three bills to-day, and, in compilance with their request, George McLean leaves here to-night for the purpose of officially discharging Mr. Tweed from his position as Deputy Street Commissioner, They declare that \$250,000 were laid out to control the action in the Assembly to-day, and that the notorious lobbyists Barbor and Van Vecutien, manipuliated the men and money. I will not pretend to verify the slander that members of the Assembly can be bought, but some wicked people say that the following scale of prices were agreed to resterday.—For a New York member \$10,000, for a Brooklyn member \$7,500, and for a country member \$5,000. Of course no bodybelieves this of our virtuous legislators. It is preposterous. The young denocracy claim, further, that Governor Hoffman was interested in it, and a great deal of feeling against Holfman is manifested. Several influential men, from different parts of the State openly announce their declaed hostility to the Governor in regard to the nominations for harbor masters and port wardens. It is stated positively that Mr. Tweed has offered to put up \$200,000 to help pass any bill which Senators Norton or Genet may desire.

A meeting of several of the leading lights was held to-night, but up to a late hour no compromise had been effected. It is positively asserted that there will be no compromise at all, and that the charter, as introduced in the Senate, will be put forward within a few days. This charter provides for the election of the Police Commissioners by the people and the election for Mayor to take place in May. It also abobises the Board of Sunervisors. Several of those who voted against the Police bill to-day stated that they would vote to have the Commissioners electied, and thus bill will give them a chance. The youngsters also say that they will cail a meeting of the Tammany General Committee for Monday evening next and carry the war right into the lines of the had a prominent part in the manouvring of the

## REVIEW OF THE FIELD OF CONFLICT.

Yesterday morning's dawn gave promise that the noon would be springlike, balmy, genial and serene. needed Mr. Thatcher to tell us that the eve would slend into night without even the threatenings of a storm. So meterologically dawned and closed yesterday, and all the breathing humanity of this great city made up their minds that the winter, indeed, was past, and the happy months of them, bringing renewed life and fresh enjoyments to all. We said the day thus happily dawned and closed to all. In this, however, we do not include the politicians per se of our good city. The conatmosphere has not had the effect that always follows a disturbance of the physical elements. Not by any means, though the physical or muscular blends largely in their composition. On the contrary, instead of having cleared the atmosphere, the late political sform, which commenced at Albany, but whose effects were most seriously leit in this city, left us its wase nothing one confusion, gloom and anarchy. To the rulers of these elements, the rough and ready democracy at Albany, however, it seemed that everything was going on as tacy desired, believing as they ad that it was in the very chaos of things political they were to make themselves perpetual masters of the stuation, in their casting of the horoscope yesterian moraing there were no indications of a revulsion that was to overthrow all their airy, political castles and leave them nelpiessly at the mercy, not only of the foes they had despised, but of the leaders of their own party, to whom they had proved as renegales and recreauts.

The "war to the knife boys" have falten victims to the emasculated and attenuated philosophers of the Manhattan Club—shent per shent—and Mantalini sik stocking democracy, that was so much out at heels that a darning became absolutely necessary, and they corrupted the roughs to help them in their sore need. The "rough and readies" having begged, sueaked and fawned themselves into the Legislature and into city offices, which give them—as the stiff-necked and ungrateful Jews of old were left—to their own devices, and the first result was that they bowed down to and worshipped the false gods which the saent power, in its turn, left them—as the stiff-necked and ungrateful Jews of old were left—to their own devices, and the first result was that they bowed down to and worshipped the false gods which the saent power, in its turn, left them—as the stiff-necked and ungrateful Jews of old were left—to their own devices, and the first result was that they bowed down to and worshipped the false gods which the saent power, in its turn, left them—as the stiff-necked and for a master. T follows a disturbance of the physical elements. Not by any means, though the physical or muscular

turn wrested from them, and the rough and readie

turn wrested from them, and the rough and readies of the Assembly were in the ascendant.

THE CHARTER STRUGGLE.

Then came the struggle over this charter and that charter, and the contest opmmenced at the opening of the session ended ingloriously for all parties. In the Assembly, as will be seen from our Albany de-

Then came the struggie over this charter and that charter, and the contest commenced at the spening of the session ended ingloriously for all parties. In the Assembly, as will be seen from our Albany despatches, the charter was knocked out of time "in less than no time." The Supervisors' bill was sent to grass in a twinking and the Police old gave up the guost at the first onslaught.

THE CONSEQUENCES.

There was weeping and waling at Albany sesterday at the result, but there was gnashing of teeth combined therewith among the politicians and office seekers in this city, when the news spread abroad that the tomahawk democracy were utterly defeated by the republicans, aided by the "hayloft and cheesepress democracy" of the State. The first intelligence was not credited; but as the siarting fact began to be accepted there came a wonderful elongation of visage observable on the laces of those who had given a too hasty addesion to the roung democracy. In so brief a space of time and on such short notice there never was witnessed so sudden and complete a transformation of pointeal harlequins as the Albany despatches effected. "Hey, presto," and the change from a "rough and ready" to a loyal Tammanyte was perfect. The favorite ground of debate—the halls of the new Court House and the adjacent corridors were decaied unsinfe aremas for the discussion of this unexpected order of things, and even Jimmy O'Brien's office and the approaches thereto were suddenly deserted, it is pretty clear now that Jimmy wouldn't take the Street Commissionership if he was odered if; neither would Johnny Morrissey, his iriend and the approaches thereto were suddenly deserted, it is pretty clear now that Jimmy wouldn't take the Street Commissionership if he was odered if; neither would Johnny Morrissey, his iriend and the many art of orusing, accept the succession to Peter Bismarck Sweeney (God save the mark) if it was offered him—by the ring. Not a bit of it. They will strike out for themseives on a new tack, and turn out all right by and by

they felt and what they said, before and after that event, we refrain in pity to them from making public.

THE TAMMANY CRIEFS.

It was impossible to see any of the chiefs of the old party to interview them or glean anything of tacir reclings at what must be considered their triumph. They evidently betook themselves to where the "woodbine twineth;" for one, we were informed, was "at Mount Vernon," and another was "out of town," and so on. But whether this was for the purpose of eschewing our friendly designs on them or not we may, perhaps, discover to-day.

A NOTABLE FEATURS

of the figh, over the bills yesterday was that they were defeated by the hayloft and oneese press democracy of the rural districts, and

A NOTABLE SAYING

was that of Mr. Kiernan, who demanded during the taking of a vote on one of the bills that the absentes be called, saying "The destroying angel may have passed through the House of Israel last night." That angel has certainly napped his wings over the rough and ready branch of the democratic party and sealed their late. How could it be otherwise when such effect politicians as Sammy J. Tident, the representative of the silk stocking democracy, and Barlow, of the sheat per shent stock could, cajole and wheethe its lenders as they did. The only best thing for these marphots of politicians at Albany to do is to shake of the Jimmy O'Brien-Morrissey Inducance on the one hand and the Tidon-Barlow temptations on its other, and to set to work with the leaders proper of the party and perfect and pass a charter that will be an honor to themselves and a blessing to the city. There is but a brief term left for legislation before the close of the session, and if that period is allowed to pass without a reiorm in our municipal government the members of the Legislature from this city for 1870 will be despised and descrated as faise and recreant to the trust that was reposed in them by their fellow citizens.